

struction which has been going on and is still going on now all over the once flourishing West Coast, thanks to this abominable war in the first place, and in the second place, to the pressure put upon the better classes in Chile by the populace and the 'military element' in favor of enforcing harsh and ruinous terms upon Peru. Señor Manuel Godoy, who is here as Chilean Plenipotentiary, has so far refused to treat with the plenipotentiaries appointed by Provisional President Calderon, and the question whether he should telegraph to the Chilean Government at Santiago, or course if there is ever to be peace preliminary negotiations for peace must be entered upon. There can be no doubt that the Government of President Calderon has been recognized by a full quorum of legally chosen members of the Peruvian Congress. But the general impression is that Señor Godoy desires to insist upon the cession to Chile of the whole province of Tarapaca, and that he is therefore trying to delay negotiations in the hope that the new President of Chile, who goes into office on the 10th September, will declare for the cession.

The Peruvians cannot consent to such a cession without committing a national suicide. They are entirely willing to pay any necessary war indemnity, but they point with great force to the fact that Chile in the outset of the war, and afterwards in the conferences at Arica, earnestly disclaimed any idea of conquest in her prosecution of the war. This is unquestionable, and it is quite as unquestionable that the annexation of Tarapaca by Chile will not only prostrate Peru politically and socially, but condemn Chile herself and the whole West Coast to a new era of military and naval warfare, and the scourge of these rich and interesting countries. All intelligent foreigners as well as a great body of intelligent natives both here and in Chile understand this fully, and the universal hope of all such persons is that the United States will intervene with the irresistible weight of their moral as well as of their material power to prevent such a consummation. Popular as the United States have already become in South America through the success of Mr Osborne's negotiations as between Chile and the Argentine Republic, they will become ten times more popular should it be found that General Hurlbut is clothed with power to bring about peace with honor, and without cession of territory, between Chile and Peru. The European powers interested in this coast show the most cordial inclination in this direction. Their representatives go to the verge of diplomatic propriety in their expressions of the hope that the Washington Government means as a friend of both republics to save the Chileans from committing political suicide by staying their hands from committing political murder. That Peru, if suffered to recover herself, can acquit a large indemnity to Chile, seems to be clear. The Chileans, who hold the coast, admit that in the present deranged state of trade and commerce they have taken in in customs dues at the Peruvian ports more than \$400,000 in the single month of June. Peru, kindly, impartial action taken now by the United States can bring about, I am persuaded, a peace which shall insure to Chile all the legitimate fruits of her victories and yet insure to Peru the internal peace and order which would be overthrown by years to come by a violent dismemberment of her domains. It is of the highest moment, not to our own prestige only in South America, but to our permanent interests as a great commercial power, that the U. States should help the Chileans to understand at a very early day what commerce and civilization expect of them in their new character of a victorious republic.

GENERAL OSBORN.

(From the Nation.)

This name must henceforward hold a high place in the esteem and affection of the Argentine people. Representing, as he does, the nation that we have taken and still take as a model for our complicated task of a political organization, General Osborne has, with rare tact, united a strict discharge of his diplomatic duties with a beneficial influence on the development of our national greatness. His circumspect and dignified attitude in all the eventualities he has seen during his long residence on Argentine soil, his laudable efforts to increase trade between his country and ours, his keen interest in all our budding institutions, and his efforts to improve them have secured for him, for years past, the respect, full esteem of both Argentines and foreigners, who see in him the perfect type of the representative of a great people and the country 'of excellence' of Progress, Liberty and Democracy.

Now, we have a fresh and honored title to add to those we have enumerated, one which not only calls for public esteem on all sides, but a debt of gratitude on all. His intervention in the negotiations which have led to the definite solution of

the knotty Argentine-Chilean problem is known to all, as also the untiring zeal and perseverance with which he worked in union with his colleague the ex-United States Minister in Chile, to overcome the difficulties in the way of the celebration and ratification of the Treaty, and the intelligence and practical good sense he brought to bear on his noble task.

We cannot now detail all his merits, but it is our duty, and we fall in with sincere pleasure, to point them out to the public, for their gratification throughout all time, at the moment when his generous and prolific work is crowned with the most complete success.

General Osborne knows, and has had eloquent proof on many occasions, how Argentines regard his noble country, and their respect for its example, as well as the admiration we feel for the grandeur of its conquests in every path of Progress. General Osborne knows this, and can and ought to make it known to his country, that it may see the extent of our love and esteem for it.

We Argentines, for our part, can only assure the North American people that they could not possibly have sent to us a worthier representative of their country than the man who has secured for us peace with Chile—Gen. Thomas O. Osborn.

THE COLORADO CAMPS.

Bahia Blanca, October 6, 1881.

Dear Sir,

When I had the pleasure of seeing you for the last time, before leaving Buenos Aires for the purpose of surveying the camps between the rivers Colorado and Negro, I promised to send you a description of the quality of camp which I should encounter, and I am most happy to be able to do so now, having finished the survey of the river Colorado, far to the west of the Island of Ochoel-Ochoel.

I had provided horses and provisions in Azul, received in Carhué a fresh supply of Government horses and a sufficiency of soldiers, and directed my way, well provided, to the Paso de Alsinia, where I intended to cross the river Colorado, misled by the descriptions of the President's success in crossing at this point, and by your communication that 5,000 cows had forded the river last winter at the same pass. The Paso Alsinia is to-day impracticable and not to be trusted; the shifting sands, the rapids and the difficulty in reaching the place, made it preferable for me to go 18 leagues further down the river and cross at Fortin Mercedes, where boatsmen facilitate the crossing with ropes, men and boats.

Later on in the course of my survey I discovered places where I must have crossed without expense and in perfect security, where I should have found hard ground and little water, and where I could see that Indians had been passing lately, but at my arrival I had not heard of these passes yet, and experience is not to be gained for nothing.

The distance from Fortin Mercedes to the fifth meridian is 17 leagues, and at this point I took up my survey and measured 40 leagues in a westerly direction. Sometimes I would draw a line down to the river side in order to get water, and then draw off again to the inside camps. So I got the opportunity of studying both classes of camp, the river-side camp and the inner camp, and for 90 leagues of distance I found them nearly everywhere of the same class. Alongside the river, say to the distance of from 200 to 300 meters, the ground is fertile, rich in black soil and in good vegetation: gramilla and trevel de olor abound everywhere. Better or more promising camps are not to be found in this Republic. Thousands and thousands of cows could feed and fatten in this stretch of camp, with its genial climate, its protected situation.

While I was riding quietly along this narrow strip of land, enjoying the sight of my horses, which became every day fatter and livelier, after suffering so much galloping from morning till night on the hard Olavaria and Curumalan road, I received despatches from Buenos Aires, stating that the winter had set in with southerly winds and much force, and that it was very likely that I had to suffer a good deal from the cold, being so far away to the south, and yet I never heard any of the men complain: both soldiers and my private men slept in their saddles, and I except at night into the high grass or sheepskin, and never remember to have felt cold. So much for the genial climate of the fertile land of the Colorado. Even at winter time I consider a superfluous appendix for hardy men such as these men I had brought out with me.

But now changes the scene. Moving away from the river side we meet the borders of the high level inland ground. It is a sharp and hard border line which runs parallel with the river, full of stones, and what kind of stoniest Sharp, pointed, hard and cutting stones project on all sides. They will cut boots like

knives, horses snort at them, and riders dismount, knowing what awaits themselves should they choose to dismount. Intermingled with these stones grow the tuna. We used to eat them cactus in my native country, and had them in small pots in the sunshine, enjoying their beautiful red flowers, but here they grow like the devilish, with many arms, nasty and horrid to look at, full of thorns, and woe to the chairman who stumbles and falls into them; like the devil-fish they catch hold of him, and he does not extricate himself without help from his companions, and also getting his legs and arms full of thorns, sharp as needles, poisonous like opium. And yet these horrid things can be useful. I saw one soldier once dismount and cut a cactus. 'Corporal,' I said, 'what are you doing?' 'Patron,' he answered, 'we have had no water to-day, I am chewing the tuna, take a piece.' Well, I took it, but for first a glass of brown stout is decidedly better.

Where the tuna leaves room grows the pillulin, chañar, and other thorny plants. The surveyor has to wind his way through them: two men with hatchets lead the way, but it is hardly any use. I preferred, after some experience, to draw the chain on one side or above the bushes, losing the exactness of my survey, but gaining time.

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THE IRISH LAND ACT.

(Continued.)

Arrival of Rent.

Provision is made in the Act (sec. 59) to help tenants who owe arrears of rent. They must be tenants of holdings valued at £30 or under. If they pay or settle with their landlord for one year's rent to the day prior to the 22nd of August, 1881, the landlord and tenant may jointly apply to the Commissioners, who may advance one-half of the previous arrears (the advance not exceeding a year's rent). All other arrears which may be due beyond the amount advanced will be thereupon swept away.

For the sum advanced the landlord must pay interest to the Commissioners for 15 years, at the rate specified in the Act; and the interest during that term is added to the rent. After the 15 years are out, then no further payment of interest is required.

This provision, which is intended to free tenants from old arrears and enable them to start fresh, applies also to tenants who have been evicted for non-payment of rent since the 1st of May, 1880, where the landlord agrees to reinstate them in their holdings.

All applications must be made before the 23rd of February, 1882, under this section.

Pending Ejectments.

In all cases where ejectments have been brought by landlords, prior to the 22nd of August, 1881, and which are still pending, or in which decrees have been obtained before that date, the tenant may apply to the Court to set aside the decree.

Provided he does so before the decree has been executed, in the case of ejectments founded on notice to quit, or in case of ejectment for non-payment of rent, provided he does so before six months elapse from the execution of the decree, and the Court may extend this time in its discretion.

When the decree of judgment in ejectment has been obtained before the 22nd of August, 1881, and has not been executed, or even if executed, in the case of non-payment of rent if the six months have not expired, the tenant may apply to the Court to fix the rent. The effect of this will be to preserve to the tenant his tenancy.

In cases where proceedings are pending to evict a tenant, whether taken before or after the 22nd of August, 1881, and before judgment has been obtained, the Court may suspend the proceedings to enable the tenant to have the fair rent fixed.

When a tenant has obtained a statutory term by having his rent fixed, if the landlord serves a notice to quit or brings an ejectment in consequence of the tenant violating any of the statutory conditions, then the tenant may apply to the Commissioners, and the Court has power to stay the proceedings in the conduct of the tenant, be fair and reasonable, compensating the landlord for any damage he may have suffered.

Leaseholders.

Tenants who hold under lease will be entitled, on the expiration of the lease—provided the lease expires within 60 years from the passing of the Act, that is, before 1941, to hold on as present tenants, and thus to have all the benefits of the Act.

Unfair Leases.

Where leases have been taken by tenants since the passing of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870, containing unreasonable or unfair provisions, and such leases were accepted by the tenant under threat of eviction, or through the undue influence of the landlord, the tenant is entitled, at any time before the 22nd of February, 1882, to apply to the Court to be relieved from the lease and to hold as present tenant, with all the rights and privileges of such tenant.

Henceforth no tenant holding a farm valued at less than £150 can contract himself out of the Act by written agreement or otherwise.

Judicial Leases.

Provision is made whereby a landlord and tenant may agree the one to grant and the other to accept a lease for any term of years exceeding 31 years, on such terms as they may agree upon. The lease must be settled by the Court, and unless it be for a term over 60 years the tenant, on its expiration, will be a present tenant, and have all the rights of tenure, conferred on a tenant from year to year.

Fixed Tenancies.

The landlord and tenant may also agree that a tenancy may become a fixed tenancy—that is, that the tenant shall hold for ever, either at a rent agreed upon once for all, or else, if the parties wish, subject to revision every fifteen years.

The lease must be approved of by the Court where the landlord is only tenant for life, or otherwise a limited owner.

Labourers.

The Court may sanction the redemption by the landlord of part of the holding for the benefit of labourers in respect of cottages, gardens, or allotments, on such conditions and terms as it may think right, including full compensation to the tenant.

A tenant may, after notice to his landlord, let any portion of his land

not exceeding half an acre for each labourer, and not exceeding one letting for every 25 acres of the tenant's holding, subject to selection and arrangement as to rent by the Court, with or without dwellings, to labourers employed on the holding.

In fixing the judicial rent, the Court may require cottages to be built and allotments made, and determine the rents to be paid for same, for labourers.

Tenants will be entitled to apply for an advance of money for the purpose of building dwellings for labourers, under the Landed Property Improvement Acts.

Acquisition of Land—Peasant Proprietors.

1.—A tenant may agree to buy from his landlord his holding. The agreement may be negotiated and completed through the Commission at a fixed price. The Commission may advance three-fourths of the purchase money, and the landlord may agree to leave the remaining one-fourth due upon the security of the premises.

2.—If a competent number of tenants on an estate are able and willing to purchase their holdings, the Commission may purchase the estate, and sell the holdings to the tenants, and advance three-fourths of the price, which shall cover all expenses.

3.—All advances must be repaid by an annual sum for 35 years, at 5 per cent. At the end of that period the holding will be the tenant's property for ever, rent free. The tenant may pay off the sum due to the Commissioners more rapidly on terms favourable to himself if he find it convenient.

4.—So long as any holding is subject to any advance made by the Commission, the proprietor must hold it subject to the following conditions—

a) He shall not subdivide or sublet it without the consent of the Commission, but he may sell.

b) If he becomes bankrupt the Commission may sell the holding.

c) On death of proprietor, if the holding should become subdivided by devise or intestacy, the Commission may require same to be sold.

When a sufficient number of persons in any district may desire to emigrate, the Commission has power to advance money to assist emigration, especially of families from the more thickly populated districts. The Commission will secure the satisfactory shipment, transport, and reception of the emigrants, and will see to their proper care, and comfort in all cases in which they give assistance for the above purpose.

The above are some of the great advantages conferred on Irish tenant farmers by the Land Act (Ireland) 1881, which provides for all security in their holdings, the fixing of fair rents, and the right of free sale; and affords the opportunity to occupiers to become the owners in fee of their holdings.

It is not intended by the foregoing statement to set forth or include all the provisions of the Act, but only to afford a general view of its more important provisions.

Any person requiring information can apply (by letter) to the Secretary, Land Commission, 24 Upper Merion street, Dublin.

LA BELLE HELENE.

Very few people attended Mlle. Gregoire's benefit night at the Colon on Saturday, and the empty seats were painfully remarkable. The settlement of the Chilian question drew crowds to General Roca's reception, and this may somewhat account for the thin attendance.

All were anxious to see the Belle Helene's intrusion on the stiff boards of the Colon and the effect produced on the habitués of the fashionable theatre, but as many expected and anticipated several loud parts were mercilessly toned down, to the great discomfort of those who laughed heartily over the piece in other theatres and in other countries. Mlle. Gregoire is no doubt a good Helen, but she is not equal to the ideal nursed in the minds of Homer and Offenbach; who, amongst the Greeks would have ever thought that the name of the poet would be inseparably linked to that of the composer of opera-bouffe? Il non faut de l'amour was sung with emphasis, and suits Mlle. Gregoire very well; it may be stated that this was her best part. When invoking the shades of unfortunate and never-to-be-forgotten Leda and of her parent, the swan, there lacked something in the address: the song should begin with a semi-deprecating innocence and end with all the inuendo contained in the words and in the air. The love-scene was as lame as any similar nonsense in a grand opera. Helen sang her 'Oest un reve' very indifferently, whilst 'un mari sage' lacked all 'entrain'. Before Mr. Gria leaves he should favour the Belle Helene, Paola Marie.

Paris looked fresh from Mount Ida, something like Endymion and every inch the son of old Priam. He sang his 'Au Mont Ida' very well indeed and got through the love-scene in a tolerable manner. Kathleen, with his pockets full of false coins, carles and loaded dice, was certainly the favorite of the evening, and constituted the true type of the cheating swag from old Orestes' heart. Menelas was at home

in his part: his departure for Orestes on a visit to the labyrinth and Pasiphae, to the Minotaur and home of Idomenus, was very affecting; and he only forgot his umbrella and night-cap. His return was a rather philosophical piece of acting under the circumstances, and revealed rather stoic propensities out of place. Mlle. Merle sang her part of Orestes brilliantly, whilst Achilles was very miserable: Leon used to interpret the part of the son of Peleus much better, when he rushed forward, whilst the steel plate on his vulnerable heel clinked, as if lance in hand he mistook the leader of the orchestra for the great son of Priam. On the whole the Belle Helene made one laugh, but in detail it cannot stand much criticism. All wish to see Mlle. Paola Marie interpret the part of Helen.

BOYCOTTING EXTRAORDINARY.

A public meeting was held at Claremorris on Wednesday, a clergyman in the chair, for the purpose of Boycotting the police at the forthcoming athletic sports, which are to come off the first week in September. It appears the constabulary have signified their intention of competing for the several events, and the meeting was held for the purpose of compelling the committee not to accept the entries, and also to object to a landlord's name as a patron of the sports. The greatest excitement prevailed, it being fair day in the town. The meeting separated when the executive committee of the sports had signified their intention of carrying out their wishes.

Boycotting has assumed a new form in some places. Mrs. Power Lalor, a lady who owns some land near Templemore, county Tipperary, having evicted one of her tenants, who was five years in arrears of his rent, the people of the district have for the last two Sundays been placing the evicted man in Mrs. Power Lalor's pew in the parish chapel, which she herself built. The parish priest warned her last week that if she presented herself at the pew on the following Sunday there would be sure to be bloodshed. She, however, declined to yield to the threat, and presented herself at the new pew on Sunday last as usual. The evicted man was placed in the pew, and but for the interference of the priest there would have been a serious disturbance. Miss Lalor, her daughter, plays the harmonium in the chapel, and the people threatened that if she was present on Sunday last and played a single note on the instrument, they would leave the church in a body. Miss Lalor not thinking it desirable that such a scene should be witnessed in a place of worship, refrained from taking her customary place at the harmonium and as leader of the choir, which she has been chiefly instrumental in forming in the church. On Monday the people of the district assembled in large numbers on the land and built a house for the evicted tenant and put him in possession, and on Tuesday, a detachment of the 64th Regiment, from Templemore, proceeded to the place and pulled down the newly-erected house.

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MERCED EVER MADE
THEY ARE COMPOUNDED FROM
Hops, Biotin, Mandrake and Dandelion.
"The Oldest, Best, Most Renowned, and Valuable Medicine in the World," and in addition contains all the best and most effective curative properties of all other bitters, being the greatest Liver Regulator, BLOOD PURIFIER, and life and health restoring agent on earth.
They Give New Life and Vigor to the Aged and Infirmed.
"Mr. Clemmens, Lawyer, Literary Editor, and Publisher of the 'Herald,' writes: 'I have used Hop Bitters for many years, and it has done me more good than any other medicine I ever used. It is a most valuable and effective remedy for all the ailments of the liver, stomach, and bowels, and for all the diseases of the blood. It is a most valuable and effective remedy for all the ailments of the liver, stomach, and bowels, and for all the diseases of the blood. It is a most valuable and effective remedy for all the ailments of the liver, stomach, and bowels, and for all the diseases of the blood.'"
"No matter what your troubles or symptoms are, or what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. It will cure you, and you will only feel better and stronger than you have been. It may save your life. Hop Bitters have been saved by so doing at a trifling cost.
Ask your Druggist or Physician.
"Do not suffer yourself or let your children suffer from these ailments, but use Hop Bitters. It will cure you, and you will only feel better and stronger than you have been. It may save your life. Hop Bitters have been saved by so doing at a trifling cost.
Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, 'dreadful' medicine, but the purest and best medicine ever made, and it is a most valuable and effective remedy for all the ailments of the liver, stomach, and bowels, and for all the diseases of the blood."

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HOTEL ARGENTINO
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Plaza y Calle 25 de Mayo 5
Baño Solo \$10/mc
Abono de 6 Baños \$40.
Baños de Lluvia.

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Lunch Room, Choppe of the best quality, and Bier on Drinks of all Foreign Marks.

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Se previene a los señores de mercaderías existentes en los Depósitos de Aduana, entrados hasta el 30 de Junio de 1879, que deben proceder a depositar o renovar dentro de dos meses a contar del día de la fecha, bajo apercibimiento de que serán vendidas en remate, como lo dispone el Art. 309 de las Ordenanzas de Aduana.
Las listas de las mercaderías están en la Secretaría de la Aduana.
B. Aires, Setiembre 16 de 1881. e 188 n17

GOLDEN FLEECE DIP

ESPECIFICO VELLON DE ORO.
EFFICIENCY & ECONOMY
WATER-PROOF
MARGA REGISTRADA

THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR THE THOROUGH CURE OF SCAB IN SHEEP.

UNQUALLED FOR ECONOMY.
Ready for use, adding:
COLD WATER
The most profitable for large flocks.
DEPOT:
Anglo-American Drug Warehouse.
A. EASTMAN & CO.
Calle 11 Calle Defensa.

Noticia de la Trade Mark
Arropo de Lana, 8th October
Arropo de Lana, 8th October
Arropo de Lana, 8th October

Dear Sir,
I have been using your Golden Fleece Dip for the cure of scab in sheep during the whole year and I have not seen its equal in these parts—it is an off-cure and rapid cure, and not only cures the scab in a very short time, but also produces a new growth of wool.
I have delayed writing you sooner in order that I might be the better able to judge of the effect of the medicine and to compare it with the remedies used by other sheepfarmers, none of whose dyes are at all so free from such as mine although they have been working far more constantly than I, to keep down such as regards its cost, it is the most profitable of any I have ever used or know of.
You are at liberty to use this as you may see fit and to send it to me.

Yours truly
WILLIAM TOWNSEND

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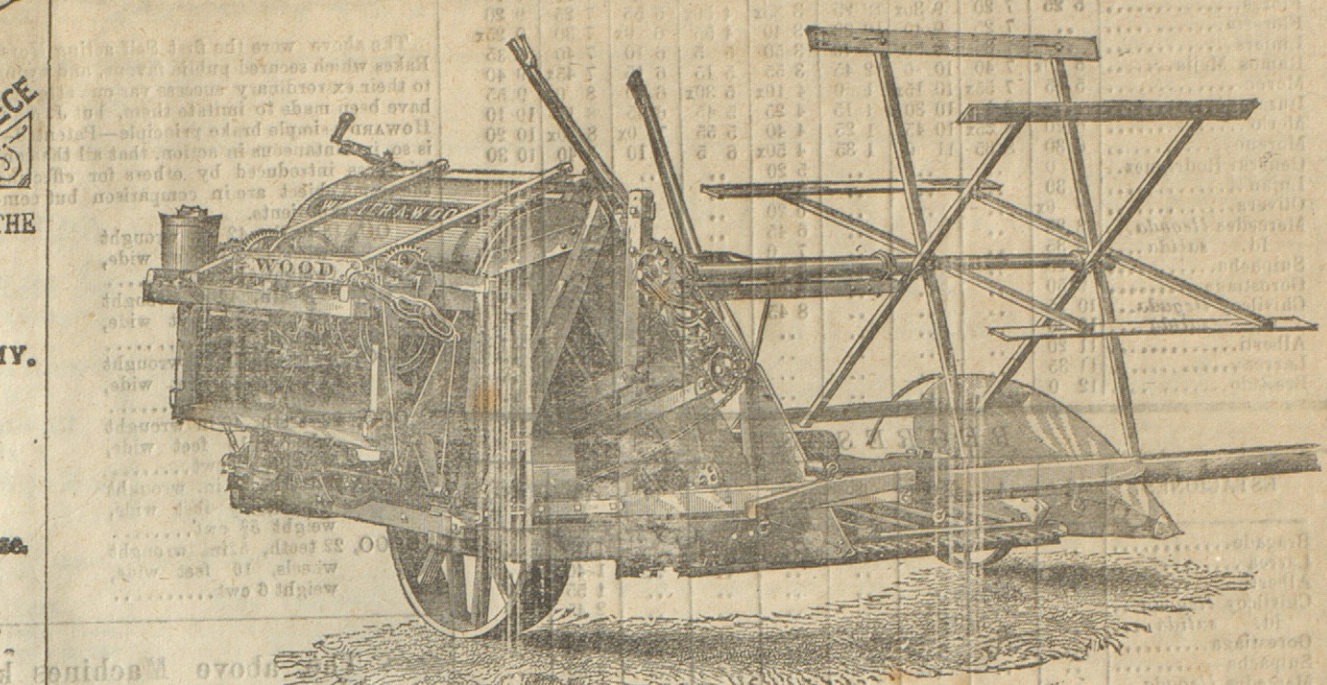
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The Walter A. Wood again victoriously.

Result of the Rochester Trial—The Jurors awarded to
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THE FIRST PRIZE

MORE PRIZES
At Field Trials held in Australia during the past Harvest, November 27, 1880, at a Field Trial of Binders held under the auspices of the North Gippsland Agricultural Society, the Walter A. Wood Twine Binder was awarded the First Prize. Two machines competing.

December 9, 1880, at a Field Trial of Binders, held under the auspices of the Bendigo Agricultural Society, the Walter A. Wood Twine Binder was awarded the First Prize, a large Gold Medal, in competition with the McCormick.

Result of the Trial:
Walter A. Wood's Twine Binder
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The WOOD REAPERS have met and defeated in public competitions the Machines of
SAMUELSON..... 67 Times
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RYLAND
Alambre de Ryland—
Acero No. 6, 365 varas por quintal, 3583 lbs de resistencia
Id. 7, 464 id. 2186 id.
Id. 8, 525 id. 2186 id.
Alambre de Ryland—
Fierro Patent No. 2, 150 varas por quintal, 3240 lbs de resist
Id. 4, 260 id. 2497 id.
Id. 6, 315 id. 2100 id.
Id. 8, 365 id. 1800 id.
Id. 7, 494 id. 1700 id.
Alambre de Ryland—
Fierro Patent Galvanizado No. 6, 365 varas por quintal, 1800 lbs de resistencia
Id. 7, 464 id. 1700 id.
Alambre de Ryland—
Galvanizado, Suelto y Fierro, No. 4, 300 varas por quintal, 2600 lbs de resistencia
Id. 6, 348 id. 2230 id.
Id. 8, 395 id. 1850 id.
Id. 7, 494 id. 1700 id.

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Are the very best imported. Upwards of 4,000 Sheep could be shorn with a single pair and if carefully put away after shearing, will serve for the next season.
These shears are sold in all respectable stores in Buenos Aires and Camp Towns.



FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE Desde el 16 de Setiembre de 1881 hasta nuevo aviso, la marcha de los trenes será como sigue:

LINEA PRINCIPAL

SALIDAS									
ESTACIONES	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17
			MITO						
Parque.....	5 0	6 55	9 0	12 0	3 5	4 5	5 30	7 0	8 55
Onco de Setiembre.....	5 15	7 5	9 15	10 15	3 30	4 35	5 40	7 10	9 5
Almagro.....	5 30	7 15	9 20	10 20	3 45	4 50	5 50	7 20	9 15
Cañalito.....	5 45	7 30	9 35	10 35	3 35	4 40	5 45	7 25	9 20
Flora.....	5 25	7 10	9 15	10 15	3 30	4 35	5 40	7 10	9 5
Liniers.....	5 40	7 25	9 30	10 30	3 40	4 45	5 50	7 20	9 15
Ramos Mejia.....	5 40	7 25	9 30	10 30	3 40	4 45	5 50	7 20	9 15
Moreno.....	5 55	7 40	9 45	10 45	3 55	5 0	6 10	7 40	9 35
Huancabamba.....	6 10	7 55	10 0	11 0	4 10	5 15	6 15	7 45	9 40
Merlo.....	6 10	8 0	10 05	11 05	4 15	5 25	6 45	8 15	10 10
General Rodriguez.....	6 30	8 15	10 20	11 20	4 30	5 40	6 55	8 20	10 15
La Plata.....	6 40	8 25	10 30	11 30	4 40	5 50	7 05	8 30	10 25
General Rodriguez.....	7 0	8 45	10 50	11 50	5 0	6 10	7 25	8 50	10 45
La Plata.....	7 30	9 15	11 20	12 20	5 30	6 40	7 55	9 20	11 10
Olivera.....	8 0	9 45	11 50	12 50	6 0	7 10	8 25	9 50	11 40
Mercedes Ilegua.....	8 25	10 10	12 15	13 15	6 45	7 55	9 10	10 35	12 25
8 id. salida.....	8 50	10 35	12 40	13 40	7 10	8 20	9 35	11 00	12 50
Saipacha.....	9 25	11 10	13 15	14 15	7 50	9 00	10 15	11 40	13 30
Coronel.....	9 50	11 35	13 40	14 40	8 20	9 30	10 45	12 10	14 00
Cuvello Ilegua.....	10 10	11 55	14 00	15 00	8 40	9 50	11 05	12 30	14 20
9 id. salida.....	10 30	12 15	14 20	15 20	9 00	10 10	11 25	12 50	14 40
Alberto.....	11 00	12 45	14 50	15 50	9 30	10 40	11 55	13 20	15 10
Larrea.....	11 35	13 20	15 25	16 25	10 00	11 10	12 25	13 50	15 40
Bragado.....	12 0	13 45	15 50	16 50	10 30	11 40	12 55	14 20	16 10